

[this season. In the 'draw' game there is

little chance for skill, but 'blind' poker, in which you don't draw at all, is the most outrageous form of gambling, but of course you

"Who are the best poker players in the house?"

"Joe Blackburn can deal the paste boards with as much grace and celerity as any man I

any limit. Young Walker, of Pennsylvania, is what is commonly known as a 'daisy cut-

jack of clubs. The western men are by far the best card players. I think Tom Young, of Cincinnati, an ex-governor of Ohio, is about as smart a one as ever set his foot in Washington, and the most successful.

out of a hand has to get up pretty early in the morning, but poker playing here just now is nothing to what it was in Albany when Boss Tweed ruled the deck."

Mrs. Langtry Probably to be a Fixture, and Fred Short of Cash.

of Mrs. Langtry in the city is still the topic in the clubs. It has recalled the fact of Fred Gebhardt's existence, who, by the way, is not quite so much of a lion as he used to be. He

the Union, and even there he appears to be distraught, as if something was weighing upon his mind. In answer to a question as to whether the lily's favorite was financially embarrassed a member of the

club, said: "I scarcely think so. It is, however, a well known fact that he has been spending a good deal of money. Otherwise I don't think he is badly pushed. He has probably taken an economical turn—possibly

WHAT THE LILY WILL DO.
However, the lily herself is here, and the

next night is Saturday, at Davenport, Iowa, as has been freely telegraphed. Mr. Abbey said they had only "come on to see civilization again. Women must have new dresses, you know. She plays in 'Galatea' soon and

can't do as well for costumes anywhere else as here. Come right through Chicago, of course. She leaves me May 7th, and my contract ended April 28th, but for the Park theatre fire. I do not know her

plans after that. Mrs. Langtry says that interviewers are a bore, and seems to think the same of her whole trip. It is freely stated that the lady has become so charmed with her life in America that she intends to reside

out whether Mr. Langtry will be permitted to cross the water, as his presence might prove an incumbrance.

said: "Very much; I think it a great country. Chicago I liked the best of the cities. It is a great town—full of life and thrift. I found the western critics able and well-informed in regard to dramatic matters, better than

"Do you find New York as pleasant as

"Yes; but I think Lent makes it seem rather more quiet, if anything. So many society people have gone south, I understand. Why, in New Orleans I met so many New

days to see the carnival with some
I had there, but she rejoined me afterwards.
Mr. Abbey here entered and Mrs. Langtry
went forward and extending her hand, said
"How do you do, Mr. Abbey? So you're

come also to see the strolling player?"

PEOPLE IN GOTHAM.

Jesse Hoyt's Insane Daughter—A Soprano Takes

Special to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Miss Matilda Schlatter, a young lady of nineteen, a leading soprano singer at St. Paul's, wrote a touching letter to her parents, bidding them farewell.

and then swallowed a dose of laudanum. Her condition was discovered in time to procure the services of a physician and save her life. She was sick last summer, and after she recovered she had a morbid

fancy that she was destined to become insane and end her life in an asylum. The fancy grew until it filled her mind to the exclusion of everything else, and she finally determined to evade the fate that she

Miss Schlatter had recovered from the effects of the poison.

PUT OUT OF THE WAY FOR CAUSE.

Miss Hoyt is the daughter of the late Jesse

contesting the will by which her father left the bulk of his estate to his brothers and nephews. She asserts that she was taken to the asylum in order that she might not

Her counsel are ex-Senator Conkling and Mr. Aaron Kahn, who, being desirous to find out all the circumstances under which she was taken to the asylum, have obtained an order

THE CROWELL DEFALCATION.
Mrs. Atwell, one of the victims of Crowell's financial operations, states that her loss is \$150,000; her sister Caroline loses \$400,000, and Miss Catharine Tallman, who is her

ce, loses \$5,000, making a total loss in the family of \$595,000. She says there are no additional facts to be given; that the papers have told about all, though the family endeavored to keep the matter quiet. Judge

would be proceeded against criminally, said: "No, he will not be. When a man is away down in the bottom of the crater of Vesuvius, what else can you do with him?" Refer-

left the victims penniless. Judge Wheaton replied: "Oh, no; that isn't so by a great deal, but Crowell hit them hard." The judge also states that Mrs. Atwell declines to be interviewed and that notwithstanding the

heavy losses in her family, she is enjoying good health.

THE PRESIDENT CONVEYS REAL ESTATE.

Rev. J. M. Galligan, of the Catholic church of the Holy Name of Jesus, has bought for

corner of Tenth avenue and Ninety-sixth street. President Arthur, as general guardian of Chester Allen Arthur and Ellen Herndon Arthur, advanced \$18,000 of the purchase

the property as security. The rest of the money was secured by mortgaging the church at Ninety-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

player, arrived to-day. He will soon take part in billiard contests and exhibitions in various cities. He says he will play and

ANNAPOLIS, March 1.—The naval cadets, E. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Green, of Maryland and William A. McGrath, of Georgia, who were engaged in the demonstration of the 30th of

The Asylum Poisoning.
STAUNTON, Va., March 1.—The jury to-day in the

vidence. The tendency of the testimony was to support the theory that the poison was administered by a lunatic. The jury adjourned subject to the call of the coroner.



THE NEW STRUGGLE.

RELATION UPON PROTECTION TO BE ABANDONED.

The Business Interest of the Country Impatient to be Freed of the Restraints of Protective Government, and Wages Rest on Its Merits.

The Cause of Development, Etc.

From the New York Commercial Bulletin.

If we rightly interpret the signs of the times, the pending contest on the tariff question signifies the beginning of an industrial revolution which will find its final adjustment in a total abandonment of protective duties. The real cause of the conflict lies below the search of surface observation. They are confined to neither sections nor classes; but are associated with forces as broad and irrepressible as the productive resources of this great nation. Rightly understood, the tariff agitation means that the industries of the United States can no longer be bound by the swaddling clothes of their infancy, but must be allowed a freedom commensurate with their illimitable resources and their world-wide adaptions. It expresses that impatience of commercial restraint which becomes a full-grown nation of large and intelligent population, who, while inheriting the richest domain on earth, possesses a greater ability than any other nation for utilizing those resources for the beneficent purposes of international trade. It is one of those great national ground swells which show their effects on the surface long before the underlying causes are commonly understood, but which are resistless in their ultimate effects.

In the course of our national development, it is inevitable that a point must be reached at which we shall have to choose between becoming manufacturers for the world or submitting to stagnation or even retrogression, and that crisis seems to be now at hand. So long as the major portion of our rapid increase of population could find employment in supplying other countries with agricultural products, we were under no compulsion to become a distinctively manufacturing nation. But already we have passed that limit. During the last decade, our population increased 11,000,000; during the current ten years, it will probably be swelled by 13,000,000 more, and, at the present rate of growth, its increase between 1890 and 1900 may be expected to be near 20,000,000 more. It will not be pretended that the populations of Europe, which remain comparatively stationary, will provide us with food, clothing and shelter sufficient to employ any important part of this rapidly increasing population. This is the less to be expected from the fact that, according to official statistics published in the Commercial Bulletin of January 19, in the countries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Denmark, and Algeria, the combined product of wheat was immensely greater at the end of the last decade than at its beginning; for nothing of the constantly increasing supplies from India and Australia. The recent large increase in our exportable surplus of grain and animal products clearly marks a point from which progress in this branch of our export trade must be very slow, and which is proportioned to the rate at which our new population has hitherto been absorbed in connection with the agricultural interest. This is so evident that the conclusion may pass without further confirmation.

Under these circumstances, the nation must be compelled to immediately widen the diversity of its employment of labor and capital. We must forthwith become, in a much broader and more diversified sense than hitherto, a manufacturing nation; and if the forecast of this necessity that is now moving the mind of the nation in the direction of commercial freedom. For it requires no process of economic logic to tell the people that such an expansion of industry as we are verging upon implies the necessity of access to foreign markets; which again demands that our manufacturers enjoy the same advantages of cheapness of production as competing manufacturing countries possess. In a word, if we have to be exporters of manufactures, we must adopt the conditions which have made successful exporters of such otherwise unpromising countries as Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland. Our imports must necessarily be measured by our exports; for commerce is but an exchange of commodities, and cannot be one-sided; and if we expect to extend our exports of manufactures, we must be prepared to equally augment our imports of whatever our people may desire to buy abroad.

Yet, standing thus face to face with a beneficent necessity that promises to introduce a new era in our national development and make us in a few years the greatest manufacturing and commercial nation in the world, what is the attitude of those to be most benefited by the approaching change? Our manufacturers, trained in narrow ideas of commercial exclusion, and not without reason, fearing harvest, instead of preparing to invest with every condition of cheap production and to divest themselves of the thousand restrictions that now obstruct their operations, are wrestling over the adjustment of a system of false aids which means nothing more than the virtual taxation of each other, with the result of embarrassing all and shutting themselves out of the foreign market. It seems hopeless that this class will bring anything in advance of events. Their blindness is the more to be regretted because, when the teaching of facts comes, the facts may too possibly be those of disaster. If the present tariff policy be continued, the necessity of expanding our manufactures will end in an over-supply of products, for which we can find no foreign outlet in consequence of their having been produced at an artificially high cost; and in the end panic; when we may be found humbly willing to change our methods. That period, whenever it comes—and it is much nearer than is generally imagined—will mark the doom of "protection," as it has been so long misnamed. Even now there are symptoms that this natural breakdown of the old system may possibly be setting in. How else are we to account for the condition of cotton and steel trade and of the domestic silk trade, and measurably of our woolen manufactures? The general trade of the country is in a healthy condition, and yet these industries are unable to turn profitably, because they have fallen into over-production, and the past operation of the protective system, the time is closely coming when national necessities will afford us little time to discuss the question on theoretical grounds. We shall then be compelled to abandon our official methods as a necessity to the existence and progress of our industries; and the question for the present is simply—whether it is better to wisely pave the way for the inevitable, or resist its advance until it overwhelms us with needless disaster.

\$15,000

Is the Value of Ticket No. 57,012 in the Louisiana State Lottery, Held by Charles Rigney, Jr., and Mrs. Jack Burns.

Last Thursday the air was actually alive with startling rumors of Louisiana Lottery lightning. One could hear of its striking all around, but to find the damaged (?) parties, defied reportorial skill and pertinacity for no little while. It was at length definitely ascertained that ticket No. 57,012, held exclusively by Charles Rigney, Jr. and Mrs. Henrietta Burns, of Mayville, in this county, had drawn \$15,000—Mrs. Burns, the wife of Mr. Jack Burns, was a Miss Daniels, sister of Mrs. Perry L. Harrison and Major J. M. Daniels, and a most worthy lady; young Rigney is a son, steady and hard-working boy, the son of Mr. Charles Rigney, a well-known citizen of this county.

Mr. Rigney, ignorant of his good fortune, was stopped the morning after the drawing,

on the 13th inst., in front of the Huntsville hotel by a friend, who said:

"Charles, ticket No. 57,012 drew \$15,000."

Rigney, without a trace of excitement, replied, "that's my number exactly (pulling out his ticket); yes, sir, that's my number. His friend congratulated him heartily, and suggested that it was the time of all times for champagne. But Charles, observing that such extravagance was both foreign to his taste and beyond his means, proceeded quietly to the popular bank of W. R. Rison & Co., and deposited his ticket for collection.

Our reporter saw Mr. Rigney this morning. He informed him that the \$15,000 had been promptly paid and was now deposited in bank. He said this was his first lottery ticket, that he saw the Louisiana State Lottery advertised and thought he would invest a little and try his luck.

It has been generally rumored that in the same drawing a well-known young lawyer and politician got the best of the lottery by, say \$1,000. We cannot tell, and give the report for what it is worth.—Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, February 21.

Thomas O. Bond, Savannah, Ga., says: "My wife suffered from lack of appetite and weakness, and Brown's Iron Bitters restored her to health."

Commercial travelers consider a hotel horror.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Nervousness.

Dr. H. N. D. PARKER, Chicago, says: "I have thoroughly tested it in nervous diseases, dyspepsia and general debility, and in every case could see great benefit from its use."

How to get out of a scrape—Let your beard grow.

Durkee's Salad Dressing, a ready-made, rich and delicious dressing for all salads of meat, fish or vegetables. Cheaper and infinitely better than home-made. No sauce equal to it.

Monks have doubled in number in Belgium since 1850.

Use The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.

Civility costs nothing, but it is not as common as might be.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I have been trying to get along without them, but with the odds rather against me. I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."

Rev. R. M. Deane, Foxcroft, Mass. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Silence may be golden, but it will never borrow a dollar.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over 30 years it has been advertised by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. & S. Siegert & Sons.

Applique embroidery is still very fashionable.

"Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

TRADE MARK. AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Dr. Clark Johnson—I have given your Indian Blood Syrup a fair trial for A. RODGERS, and can recommend it to all afflicted as a valuable medicine.

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DR. J. G. & S. SIEGERT & SONS.

PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Remedy for Universal Family Use.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Uterine Infection, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 2, 1888.

"A WAR STORY."

In next Sunday's CONSTITUTION we will print a graphic history of
THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN
From the pen of our Special Correspondent, Mr. F. A. BERN.

This was, without exception,
THE BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.
And Mr. Burr gives the Story in the words of
GENERAL FRANK CHEATHAM,
Who went over the field with him.

A more graphic story than the Reminiscences of
STOOD ON WINSTEAD HILL
And recalled the Scenes of the Battle and the Struggle Action of that Tremendous struggle has never been printed.

In addition to the Story of General Cheatham is that of General Fox, who commanded the Federal, and of General Porter, General Cheatham's Chief of Staff.

EIGHT BRIGADIER GENERALS
Of Cheatham's Corps were killed in this Battle and Eight Thousand Soldiers were killed in two hours' fighting. General Cheatham is the sole surviving Corps Commander of the Battle, and his Story will have unusual interest.

IN SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION.
A Twelve Page Paper. Be sure that your News-dealer has it. Extra Order must be filed Friday Night. Address
THE CONSTITUTION.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, slightly warmer, fair weather, light variable winds, lower barometer.

CLAYTON county has joined the list of prohibition communities. Hereafter the humble citizen of our sister shire will have to take a trip up to Atlanta when they want to wet their whiskies.

The sale of agricultural implements in the south during the past winter is said to have been unprecedented, and a still larger demand is anticipated during the spring months. This is certainly a sign of agricultural progress.

COLUMBUS, having successfully spun the cotton, gathered in dividends, and extracted the oil from the seed, has concluded that she can afford a horse car line. In a spirit of friendly emulation Macon puts on a line of heretics.

Laughs in Liberty. This is a new rendering, but a true one. The wedding feast in Hinesville was rather quiet without the bride, while the new-made wife in Savannah was quite happy without the one she had left behind her.

SHERIDAN was an humble man in his way but it looks as if he is to become a big bone of contention. The Fall Mall Gazette is of opinion that the demand for his extradition was a mistake, a fact all England will know when she gets him.

SENATOR FERRY will have time to attend to his lumber interests after the fourth of March. Michigan has concluded that she could do better with another in his place. Whatever the record of the new senator, Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, may be, it cannot but be an improvement upon the marplot who stood ready for treason in the electoral count of 1876.

COMPLAINT is made on account of the failure of several public drinking fountains for stock that lately have not supplied water. It is right that this matter should be looked after once. As a merciful man is merciful to his beasts, so also should a city be always ready to furnish at least that one thing needful for the comfort and well-being of stock—fresh water and plenty of it.

YESTERDAY the differences between the South Georgia lumber men and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad were satisfactorily adjusted by the issuance of a circular, by the railroad commission, reducing and rearranging the freight rates. It is fortunate that these interests can amicably arrange their differences so that neither will suffer. In this particular case the railroad commission has acted well as an arbitrator.

THE BIDS ON THE STREETS.
There will be general congratulation this morning at the announcement that a force of convicts will not be put at work on the streets. It is said that Mr. James, the contractor, states that he did not intend if the contract had been awarded him to have put convicts on the streets.

Whether he is correctly quoted or not, the commissioners have very properly determined that the work should not be done by convicts. At any cost they had decided that the streets should not be filled with gangs of convicts to the exclusion of free labor. It appears likely that the bids will be awarded to Mr. James after the understanding between him and the commissioners, resulting from the conference of yesterday afternoon. While they can say that no convict shall be used on the streets, they can hardly say that the contractor shall not use them at the quarry in extracting rock, provided that quarry is not within a half mile of the center of the city, they might as well refuse to use brick made of convicts, or refuse to buy coal that is mined by convicts.

The delay has not done the city any harm. On the contrary, it has saved several thousand dollars, as it is more than likely Mr. James will make a reduced bid this morning, and go on with the work, using free labor on the streets. The commissioners deserve praise for

the promptness and determination with which they have acted in this matter.

THE RATTLESLAKE MELON.

It is a good sign to see our esteemed state contemporaries falling a-foul of each other with respect to the nature and extent of the industrial progress and the material resources of their respective sites and sections. It thrills us, for instance, to see the Monitor show its fangs to the Vade Mecum when the latter riotously declares that its own particular section is the finest to be found in the whole scope of nature, so to speak. We sympathize with both sides, and we are willing to sympathize the strongest with the one that stands the stiffest.

It tickled us, for instance, to see the promptness and earnestness with which our esteemed contemporaries of Augusta and Columbus attacked the claim of THE CONSTITUTION that Atlanta is the largest and most important manufacturing city in Georgia. It shows a worthy spirit of emulation and competition, and such controversies are of more importance than the political chaffing that has taken the place of discussion. For one thing, a great deal of useful information is likely to be disseminated, and before the controversy is finally dropped, the public is likely to be treated to some exhaustive figures in regard to the large and small industries that have sprung to life in Georgia during the past twenty years. These figures will show most remarkable progress and development, the extent of which will gratify every Georgian. But more of this hereafter.

What we started out to do was to compose an impending difficulty between the Augusta Chronicle and the Albany News and Advertiser in regard to the sweet but insidious water-melon. We do not object to the controversy itself, but it has reached a shape where a voluntary board of arbitration may not only compose matters, but throw some necessary light on obscure points.

It will be remembered that the News and Advertiser gave to the world some interesting facts in relation to the watermelon crop in southern Georgia, together with some estimates of results and profits. This publication touched the Chronicle in a tender spot, for the reason that Augusta is popularly supposed to be in the center of the watermelon region. "Of course," says our Augusta contemporary, "the south Georgia melon will never occupy the place in the public estimation, or at the public stall, that the Richmond county melon now does. Wherever the sun shines and thirst lives to be slaked, the sinuous tracery of the Augusta rattle-slake is known and welcomed."

This is true, but our Augusta contemporary must bear in mind that Richmond county is in Georgia, and that Georgia is the home of the watermelon as it is of the punkin yam. The Augusta melon deserves the distinction it has won, because the farmers of that region have had the wisdom to appreciate a good thing and to pay some attention to its cultivation. But the rattle-slake melon is not exclusively a Richmond county production. It has been cultivated in middle Georgia for many a long year. It was famous in Putnam and Monroe, and the counties round about, when the great-grandmothers of the Georgia editors were little children; and the farmers of southern and southwestern Georgia can raise the rattle-slake melon as successfully as those of Richmond, if they will do as the Richmond county farmers did. That is to say, if they will devote themselves to its cultivation and propagation by selection. The rattle-slake melon will grow as far north as Fulton county, for the experiment has been tried time and time again. Year before last a citizen of West End raised a dozen or more rattle-slake melons that averaged forty pounds each in weight, and their flavor was equal in all respects to the best ever grown in Richmond county.

This is the way the matter stands: Richmond county is undoubtedly ahead of the world, so far as fine watermelons are concerned; but the farmers of any other part of Georgia, by the exercise of a little care, can raise as fine rattle-slake melons as Richmond. And the care is altogether in the direction of keeping the variety pure and in the selection of seed.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE.

Col. E. W. Cole, the well-known railroad manager, addressed a large meeting of members of the Tennessee legislature and business men of Nashville last Tuesday night in opposition to the organization of a railroad commission. Naturally, the address is as able as any address that seeks to argue away a principle of government could well be, but there is no doubt that Colonel Cole appreciated the inherent weakness of his position.

Colonel Cole says he is opposed to even an advisory commission for Tennessee for two reasons. The first is that the state is not as well supplied with railroads as the north and west, and really needs new lines of transportation, and Colonel Cole says he fears that such legislation (the establishing of even an advisory commission) would be "understood by capitalists," and prevent the state "from securing the money necessary to build roads so much needed." The second reason given by Colonel Cole is that "the financial condition of the state is not such as to authorize experiments."

Evidently Colonel Cole was so absorbed in contemplating the condition of Tennessee, that he forgot all about Georgia. He should have told his audience what a good many of them already knew, namely, that after Georgia had established a commission which has real powers, Colonel Cole came into Georgia and inaugurated a new railroad system which called for the building of nearly two hundred miles of road. Under these circumstances we do not understand how Colonel Cole can seriously argue that a railroad commission, merely advisory so far as its powers are concerned, will operate to drive away capitalists and prevent the building of new lines of railroad. Precisely the same argument was made by the opponents of the Georgia commission, and a thousand and one changes were rung on it.

But what has been the result? The railroad of Georgia have never been more prosperous in every way than since the commission was established, and the state has never before witnessed such a period of rapid railroad development. Last year two hundred and ninety-six miles of new railroad lines

were completed in Georgia, and the money for the greater part of this was furnished, strange to say, by capitalists, formerly represented by Colonel Cole himself.

The second reason presented by Colonel Cole, that the financial condition of Tennessee is not such as to authorize experiments, is no sounder than the first. An advisory commission would, in our judgment, be a very foolish experiment for Tennessee, for such a body is worse than no commission at all; but it would be no experiment for Tennessee to enact a law similar to that now in operation in Georgia. Anything short of this would be unjust to the people of the state.

In the course of his address, Colonel Cole argues that a law creating a commission to regulate freights in Tennessee would be contrary to the constitution of the state and contrary to the constitution of the United States, in that the charters granted to some of the roads are in the nature of contracts. In support of this theory—it is simply a theory—he goes on to quote a clause from the charter of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad which he characterizes as "a contract, in the meaning of the constitution of the United States, between the state and that company as to its right to determine its own charges of transportation for freight and passage within the limits prescribed by the 14th section of the charter." The section which Colonel Cole quotes is as follows:

"The company shall have the exclusive right of transportation or conveyance of persons, goods, merchandise and produce over the said railroad by them to be constructed; provided, that the charges of transportation or conveyance shall not exceed thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds on heavy articles, and ten cents per cubic foot on articles of measurement, for every one hundred miles, and five cents a mile for every passenger; and provided, also, that said company may, when they see fit, farm out their rights of transportation on said road, subject to the rates above mentioned."

"This charter," Colonel Cole exclaims, with some show of heat and consequent confusion, "was written by eminent lawyers, nearly forty years ago, at a time when the people were clamoring for railroad facilities, and a quarter of a century or more probably before such a thing as a railroad commission was thought of even by the yankee protectionist." And then he goes on to inquire, whether, under the circumstances, any court would uphold a law regulating railroad rates in Tennessee.

Now, if Colonel Cole knows anything about the history of railroad commissions in this country, he knows that an adequate railroad commission, such as the Georgia board, is precisely "what the 'yankee protectionist' has never yet succeeded in establishing. So far as the charter provisions quoted by Colonel Cole are concerned, it is sufficient to say that they are precisely similar to provisions in the charter of the Georgia road, and the supreme court of Georgia has just decided that such a contract, as that upon which Colonel Cole bases his argument, cannot be reached by construing the proviso.

In other words, the people of Tennessee, through their legislature, gave to the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad the exclusive right of transportation or conveyance of persons, merchandise and produce over its line, but neither the people nor the legislature granted to the railroad the exclusive right to charge the maximum rates named. The proviso is merely the regulation of rates under the grant. It is no part of the guarantee, but an evidence of the right and power of the state to regulate rates. It sets a maximum of rates, and it is within the power of the state to revise this maximum at any time without disturbing the real contract between the road and the commonwealth.

If Colonel Cole will carefully study the section of the charter on which he has laid so much stress, he will perceive at once that there is not a respectable court in the United States likely to construe the proviso as a part of the grant. The case upon which the supreme court of Georgia based its decision has been carried to the supreme court of the United States, but there is no sort of doubt as to the result.

A REPUBLICAN statesman informs George Alfred Townsend that it is the case of that party to pass a revenue bill, and leave the democracy to tussle with the tariff in the next congress. This is funny, if the democrats are wisely led, they could desire nothing better than this.

It may seem strange that two artesian wells have been drilled in the center of a malarious district to a health resort, but such is the fact. From which it is to be inferred that pure water is a bigger thing than a package of patent medicines.

O'DONOVAN ROSA is slowly but surely conquering England. He writes his editorials better than any other man in the world, and he is well known in England or would get hurt—and, really, it doesn't matter which.

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN, of Massachusetts, is disposed to deny the spoor story. We take pleasure in calling the attention of Editor Larry Gantt, of Athens, to this matter.

JOHN SHEPHERD may now find a new use for his Louisiana witnesses. He can bring them out and make them swear that a high tariff is the best thing for the country.

SOMEHOW or other Editor Moore, of Augusta, refuses to believe that a blacksmith shop is a factory. Editor Moore will grow wiser when he marries and settles down.

THE RAVENOUS MONOPOLISTS little dream how completely they are playing into the hands of the tariff reformers, but so it is.

TEXAS, with \$2,000,000 surplus funds in her treasury, is getting nervous. The money might be sent to Georgia for safe keeping.

SO FAR as the comet business is concerned, it must be admitted that the kidney-ped is ahead of all its brother astronomers.

GATTI alludes to GINSY Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, as Lord Smalley.

ALL the hollow places about the czar's white-oak throne are to be searched three times a day for torpedoes.

HAVING grappled on to Ardistan, Atlanta will now reach out and take in Birmingham.

"LOCAL NOTES"—A man practicing on the trombone in the third story.

THE debate on the tariff will be known as the tar-rogn.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS'S CONDITION. Governor Stephens was somewhat better yesterday than on the day before. He now takes nourishment with much less difficulty, and retains it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. SUNSET COX, of New York, says that twenty-one members of the next house have voluntarily offered to vote for him for speaker.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended February 24 was \$12,500,

as against \$107,408 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE indications are that the death penalty will be restored by the Maine legislature, so as at least to apply to the more aggravated cases of murder.

MR. SPEER was one of the handful of democrats who voted on the patent gas law. The democrats generally refused to vote as the only means of preventing the adoption of the rule.

It is said that Senator Daves has expressed the opinion that the high tariff men are standing in their own light when they oppose the senate tariff bill and try to defeat legislation this session. MR. GLADSTONE measures the extent of his power by the number of threatening letters received. When he is carrying forward or defeating great measures the tide of letters is at its height. When he is more passive the tide ebbs. At all times the letters go into the waste paper basket.

COLONEL WICKHAM HOFFMAN, who has been nominated as minister to Denmark, served as an officer during the late war, and was appointed secretary of legation in France in 1867. He was then transferred to London and from London to St. Petersburg, where he was for many years in the department of minister resident at Copenhagen.

THE nomination of Mr. Benjamin to Persia is a renomination made because of a change in the title of the diplomatic bill, which has become a law. For the same reason Mr. Reed was nominated as secretary of the legation and consular to Madrid, which post he now vacates on his promotion as minister resident at Madrid in 1877.

MILES away from the coast in a certain part of Texas, high and dry in the rank prairie grass, lie the remains of a once gallant ship. The theory is that it is an artificial man-of-war, which crawled up there to be out of harm's way during the fight between Chili and Peru. It is not borne out by the shape of the vessel, which seems to be of Spanish build.

JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, who has been minister to Mexico and Russia, but is now practicing law in Washington, has been nominated as minister to Spain. The appointment is thought to be only temporary, as Foster will go out at the solicitation of Secretary Frelinghuysen, who is pending questions regarding naturalization and other matters not specified.

A LONDON letter says Mr. Parnell no longer disguises how weary he is of his struggle. He has lost his fortune in it, has lost many of the friends he most respected, and cannot help fearing that he will sink to be the mere tool of unscrupulous agitators. One by one he has driven nearly all the honest men who are not mere fanatics, from his side, and he is falling away from him because he is not always on the high horse.

LUCIUS H. FOSTER, nominated as minister to Corea, is a citizen of California. He has been for four years past consul at Valparaiso, and has been in the consular service for many years. He has been elected to that position by the people, and has earned by his good record and the president's confidence in his discretion and ability to discharge creditably the duties he will be called upon to perform. He is the first diplomatic representative accredited by any western power to Corea.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that Gustave Dore once fell in love with Adeline Patte. She failed to reciprocate, and he never showed affection for any woman afterward.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT will remain in New York for a fortnight. The English reviews have recently given much renewed praise of this lady's novels.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY said, upon her departure for Europe, that she was not going on account of ill health, but for rest, adding that she could not recollect a single day's sickness in her life.

The largest man in the British service is Lieutenant Southard, of the 50th regiment. He is six feet four inches tall, weighs 350 pounds, and in consequence of his great bulk he does not look specially tall when walking alone.

THERE was a pipe-smoking contest in Chicago recently. John Anderson refilled his pipe thirty times in twelve hours, and won, his competitor giving up on twenty-six pipefuls, with his tongue hanging out of his mouth.

SAMUEL J. MEDILL, the managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, dying at Quincy, Ill., eagerly looked over the pages of the newly arrived papers.

"Our boys have been on the Braidwood business," he said smiling, and soon afterward died.

STILLSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington Post, having secured a divorce from his wife, with whom he has not lived for a number of years, is said to be preparing to embark on a new matrimonial career. He is said to be preparing to marry a young widow, and after a wedding tour in the West, will settle down to domestic life in Washington.

THE czar has ordered 900,000 pipes for his coronation dinner. The banquetting table will be eleven miles in length, the brass bands will number 1,000 instruments, and when the national anthem is sung 8,000 voices will join in the chorus. Nihilistic performances are not provided for in the programme.

SENATOR TABOR, of Colorado, whose \$250,000 fortune has been attracted so much attention, was married last night, at Willard's hotel, to a young and pretty widow of Chicago by the name of McCourt. He proposes to make his bride a present of a diamond necklace of fabulous value. He can afford to do this, and he is worth about \$5,000,000.

ARABI BEY is studying English in his exile in Ceylon, and he and his fellow-exiles from Egypt desire to have their children educated by the English in all branches of knowledge, and are willing that they should be instructed in Christianity also, and that they should be in the school of the Ceylon children. They say, and such is the fact, from faith of Islam, and what they learn of even so good a religion as the Christian will not change them. And yet the Christians call the Moslems bigoted heathens.

Mrs. GLADSTONE writes a London correspondent, who is one of the best and kindest women in the world, has the unhappy knack of dressing abominably. On ordinary occasions she is clad in a rusty black silk, well worn, and with a drab-colored look about the person, which barely conceals a pair of shapely boots. Her gloves match the boots, and she has been heard to exclaim in a well-mannered way for the reason that the money which would have bought new ones was better applied to the cancer of the poor and needy.

THE KNOXVILLE, Tenn., public library will occupy a building of its own in a few months.

THE southwestern Kentucky temperance convention will meet at Madisonville, March 27.

LAST week Mr. W. H. Pillow shipped 3,715 quarts of strawberries north from Jacksonville, Fla.

THE East Tennessee brass foundry is the latest accession to Knoxville's manufacturing enterprises.

A MILLION feet of black walnut timber is to be shipped from Guadalupe county, Tex., to England.

THE ice factory at Pascagoula, Mississippi, during the month of January shipped seventeen tons of fish.

ALABAMA has 1,019 miles of railroad, and the railroads furnish eleven per cent of all the taxable property in the state.

THE coal fields of Alabama cover 10,800 square miles, and the coal is all bituminous, and differs widely in quality.

A LADY living near Overton's Station, Tenn., sows an average \$40 worth of vegetable seeds every year in Nashville.

MR. COLEMAN, ex-postmaster of Crystal Springs, Miss., has purchased 10,000 coconuts, and intends trying silk culture in that place.

A McCracken county, Ky., man at one meal, got away with eight pounds of oysters, two pounds of crackers, pickle, coffee, etc.

FOXES are said to be multiplying very

rapidly in the bluegrass country of Kentucky, after having been almost unknown for many years.

THE Pascagoula, Miss., ice company are making preparations to can oysters, tomatoes, figs, okra, etc., thus offering a home market for fruit and vegetables.

MISSISSIPPI has three customhouses, one at Shiloh, with seven employees; one at Vicksburg, with two employees, and one at Natchez, with one employee.

A WILD animal, supposed to be a wolf, is creating a degree of excitement in Humphreys county, Tennessee. Perhaps this is the West End hyena, as it has disappeared from here.

MARRIAGE PROPOSALS.

From a New York letter.

You will find no end of curious things written about the marriage proposals if you search for that purpose. For instance, that eccentric classical character, who goes into the kitchen of a neighbor some morning and finding the object of his regard at the washbasin, proposes bluntly then and there. Instead of emptying its contents upon him she as bluntly accepts his proposal. There is the usual

suppliment who turns down some leaf about a passage—usually a sacred one—which tells his story for him, and the answer is returned in similar fashion. There is the proposal at a ball or dinner by a slip of paper sent across the room or table, and there is the one in which the reply is asked in the form of some specific and understood signal. In some book that I have read, an English gentleman who had several eligible daughters, wondered, after waiting some years for some such event, why no one of them, not even the prettiest, got a proposal. When he investigated the matter thoroughly, he found that the failure arose from an architectural blunder. The rooms of his house were so connected together by a series of open doors and spacious mirrors that the question could not be put without exposing it to almost as much publicity as it would obtain on a public thoroughfare. It is quite common for very young ladies to say that their first serious interest in any young gentleman is aroused by his previous interest in them—confessing, in other words, that they have no original feeling in the matter. They would not, probably, like to say what amounts to the same thing, that one general in similar fashion, they are so agreeable to one another, though they must constantly act as if it were so, until some particular gentleman comes along who gives them a period to say otherwise. But what if the righteous one should never break the spell, as often happens? Or what if neither the right one nor the one who does, and no opportunity ever comes?

As the system is now arranged, this is not at all a rare circumstance, nor is the lady likely to be married, than her differently favored sisters. She may even be more worthy, or may have lived more quietly, or may be decidedly more intelligent, or may be more fascinating, which even silence cannot prevent from being powerful. One of the worst features of the system is the insincerity and hypocrisy which it not only incites, but places a premium upon. It is not only a system, but a woman so much as any ground given for a suggestion that she has gone a step out of her way to secure a gentleman's interest in her. She would rather be won by a peasant than move the least bit to win a prince. Her natural feelings are smothered and suppressed, and she accepts the article which she must put on as if it were both reasonable and natural.

"There is No Complaint."

From an Exchange.

He was a singularly brave man, even for a sexton. Formerly a half century he had been a public functionary—had performed the conspicuous duties of a sexton; yet no one had ever seen him smile. Occasionally he joked, but he did it in such a stolid manner that no one could accuse him of levity.

One day he was standing on the church steps, wiping his melancholy features with a red bandanna. A hearse stood near, and three or four carriages were drawn up behind it. The notes of the bell floated out of the windows with solemnity. A stranger came along and said:

"Funeral?"

And the old sexton gravely bowed his head—

"Who's dead?"

The old man again wiped his brow and gave the name of the deceased.

"What complaint?" asked the inquisitive stranger.

Solemnly placing his bandanna in his hat and covering his bald head, the old sexton made answer:

"There is no complaint; everybody is entirely satisfied."

Death of Mrs. Mary Holmes Mitchell.

Her many friends will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Mary Holmes Mitchell, wife of Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, which occurred at the residence of her father, Mr. D. H. Holmes, at Holmesdale, near Covington. It seems but a very short time ago, though it was in June, 1870, when in all her loneliness she walked down the aisle of the little church in Covington with her husband, to start with him upon their wedding journey to Japan. In 1887 Mr. Mitchell's property in north Georgia demanded his presence there, and with him also he went into that thinly-settled country, and for years he lived an ideal life among the hills, returning home last fall. Mrs. Mitchell was lovely in character and in person, and her death inflicts a great sorrow upon her many friends, and to those very near to her the bereavement is inexpressible bitter.

Senator Hawley's Fame.

A New Haven man who was in Hartford last week tells a good story which illustrates anew the value of being famous. He was in a main street photograph gallery buying pictures of noted men of the state, including Governor Waller, and inquired for a picture of Senator Hawley. The lady attendant was obliged to consult a superior clerk, who finally produced a print, the only representation of the great "Roman senator" that the gallery afforded. Nothing had been said about Hawley's antecedents nor the city of his residence, but after studying the well-known features and the Hartford young lady attendant naively inquired: "Does he live in Hartford?"

Cameron's Willingness to Retire.

The rumor is revived that Senator Cameron will resign at the close of the present congress, and turn his attention to railroad direction. Cameron is sick enough of his own machine, as it has become too rickety and too costly to be run with either pleasure or safety, and he would do himself a great service by retiring, and probably as great a political kindness by resigning, but he is of the class that "few live and none resign," and we doubt if he will leave the seat he has so long occupied.

The Work of Journalism.

From the Providence Journal.

Journalism cannot be taken up as the pastime of an idle hour, or as a special means of gain, or as a stepping stone to other literary work, and made a complete success. It requires a laborious apprenticeship, a special skill, the result of training and a single-minded devotion, to the exclusion of other fields of labor.

"A Colored" Note of Defense.

From the Savannah, Ga., Echo, (colored).

The Echo cannot, and will not, please everybody. To those who are pleased with our course, advance and give us the right hand of fellowship; and those who are displeased with us, stand under, or aside, by the consequences, which will be disastrous in the extreme. We are padding our own by and by, and it is our aim to make the beacon light, by and by.

"The Evilnest Mind Had No Power."

From the Macon Telegraph.

The south will never be prosperous. Here comes along an organ with a report piloting it, that it has ordered a \$25,000 press, with brass band and fog horn attachments. How much better it would be to invest this little in pointer pupes or Jersey calf. We will leave the organ a second-hand, and a black nigger at \$5 a week can easily do all of its printing.

Preparing for the Campaign.

From the Marietta Journal.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has ordered a new \$25,000 press, which will print, fold and paste a twelve page sheet at the rate of 16,000 an hour. It is an exact duplicate of the presses upon which the New York Herald is printed.

Shot in a Theatre.

GALVESTON, March 1.—C. E. Douglas, of Crockett, Texas, was accidentally and fatally shot last night in the opera house in this city. As the audience was dispersing a pistol dropped from the pocket of a drunken, sheriff of Fort Bird county. The shot took effect in Douglas' body.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Looking Over the Battlefield—A Powerful Scene Where Day before yesterday at sunrise, General Longstreet, attended by Mr. F. A. Burr and Captain E. P. Howell, retraced their horses on the brow of a hill in Walker county.

It was a breezy spring morning and the sun had not yet dulled the nipping air. The veteran was regardless of this, however, as he gazed on the billowy forest that rose and fell on the slopes below. In the shadow of those trees, twenty years ago, he had written a chapter of history, in blood. It was the battlefield of Chickamauga.

How changed in twenty years! Then the forest was out with artillery-ways that reminded one of gashes. Here and there were roads, down which regiments had passed, the trees crushed and prostrate, as when a levathan forced its way through a canebrake. Not a fence divided field from wood, a single sawmill was perched on a hillside and with two or three small houses, accented the wildness of the scene.

Now all was peace and order. Where then was autumn, now was spring. Where then was storm, now was calm. Shady country roads ran here and there through the wilderness. The white houses covered almost every slope. There were barnyards and cattle, and hayricks, and fields green or furrowed, and fish ponds. A schoolhouse stood where the battle had raged fiercest. The mists lifted peacefully from the creeks, disclosing pastoral quietude and contentment.

"Let us get on to the field, gentlemen," said General Longstreet, giving his horse the rein. It was a ride of thirty-four miles, but every foot of it was full of interest. It was curious to note how the old general recalled every spot of the great field. The young saplings, grown over the graves of thousands of soldiers, misled the eye occasionally, but a glance at the older trees, with their maimed limbs and bullet-scarred trunks, told plainly the course of the battle. At the houses here and there the people crowded out to pay homage to the soldier who had made their farms historic. At the Snodgrass house, the owner insisted on recounting the story of the battle.

MERCHANTS, LOOK!
Wood, Tin, Crockery, Glass,
Cutlery, Show Cases, Seth
Thomas Clocks, Lamps, Look-
ing Glasses, Hotel, Bar and
Restaurant Supplies. Best and
Latest Styles to the trade strict-
ly at manufacturers prices at
McBRIDE & CO.'S.

STATIONERY.
ELEGANT AND NEW.
FULL LINE OF POPULAR
15 CENTS MUSIC.

**HOLMAN
COFFIN,
& CO.**
COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middle uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday at 5-9-16; in New York at 10-13-16; in At-
lanta at 9-16.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 1, 2:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. Fahrenheit. | WIND. | | | Weather. |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Direction. | Force. | Rainfall. | |
| Atlanta. | 30.41 | 61 | S. W. | Light | 0 | Clear. |
| Augusta. | 30.42 | 60 | S. W. | Light | 0 | Clear. |
| Chattanooga. | 30.43 | 58 | E. Fresh | 0 | Clear. | |
| Indianapolis. | 30.46 | 56 | F. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Key West. | 30.27 | 72 | N. E. | Brisk | 0 | Fair. |
| Mobile. | 30.29 | 60 | N. E. | Brisk | 0 | Clear. |
| Montgomery. | 30.30 | 60 | N. E. | Brisk | 0 | Clear. |
| New Orleans. | 30.45 | 64 | E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Pensacola. | 30.44 | 62 | S. E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Port of Spain. | 30.39 | 73 | N. E. | Fresh | 0 | Fair. |
| Savannah. | 30.40 | 68 | N. E. | Light | 0 | Clear. |

| Time of Observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Force. | Direction. | Weather. |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------|--------|------------|----------|
| 6:31 a.m. | 30.44 | 52 | W. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| 10:31 | 30.47 | 59 | W. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| 2:31 p.m. | 30.44 | 62 | W. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| 6:31 | 30.44 | 62 | W. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| 10:31 | 30.41 | 63 | W. | Light | 0 | Clear. |

Mean daily bar. 30.43 Maximum therm. 65.8
Mean daily therm. 55.2 Minimum therm. 43.2
Mean daily wind 4.8 Total rainfall. .00

Wonderful Results in
TIME KEEPING
are attained in the New Watch Manu-
factured by the

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

This watch embodies new improvements
that other time pieces do not possess. Every
one fully guaranteed. Send for our illus-
trated catalogue and price list.

P. STEVENS WATCH CO.,
54 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEETINGS.

Gate City Lodge No. 246, K. of H.
Regular meeting, this Friday,
March 2, 7:30 o'clock p.m. Im-
portant business to be transacted.
Members in arrears will please
come and settle to avoid suspen-
sion.
HARRY KROUSE, Dr.
J. H. STERCH, Fin. Rep.

Y. M. C. A.—Boys' Branch.
The B. Y. M. C. A. will have a social meet-
ing (this Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. All invited.

A DRUMMER'S DROP

From a Window in the National Hotel to the Alley He-
low.

About ten days ago a gentleman went to the National
Hotel and wrote upon the register, "Julius
Griswold, Baltimore, Md." and was assigned to a
room. Mr. Griswold is a commercial traveler, and
came to Atlanta in the interest of a leading Bal-
timore firm. He is a good business man, and suc-
cessfully transacted several trades, but during
the time he was drinking and for several days
almost constantly under the influence of liquor. A
few days ago Mr. Griswold began feeling from moun-
tains and other imaginary pains, and finally he
when he was taken to his room, which was on the
third floor of the hotel, he was in a terrible condi-
tion. The room had a window which opened upon
an alley between the National hotel and the Nor-
cross building, and from this window Mr. Gris-
wold jumped. The distance was about forty
feet, and although the man fell upon a large stone
he was not seriously injured. He groans at the
attention of the night watchman, who found him
where he fell and who, by the aid of a couple of
police men, bore the helpless man to his room.
where medical aid was secured. Mr. Gris-
wold's right shoulder was dislocated and his
face and body was badly bruised and scratch-
ed, but beyond these injuries he escaped almost
unhurt, and this morning his condition was very
favorable. Mr. Griswold is a married man, is
about 35 years of age, and is an Ohio gentleman.
His friends have been telegraphed.

A MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION.
Mr. B. McAuley, the popular comedian, before a
good sized audience, produced the above comedy
drama at DeWitt's opera house last night. It is a
good play, has a plot of considerable interest which
holds from the opening to the close. Its rich pa-
theos and refined humor drew just as effectively as
when first presented in Atlanta. Its moral is cer-
tainly free from all objection, and on the contrary
presents a good picture of homely real life in which
truth and manliness are rewarded, and duplicity
and crime are punished. Unpublished in manner
and style in speech, but showed, honest, and
firm in righting wrong. Mr. McAuley's "Uncle
Daniel," was a capital and natural simulation of
the character. He kept the theater alternating
between laughter and applause during the entire
performance. The crowd enthusiastically worked
like a charm, and "Pettin' up" was a complete suc-
cess. In his line there are few more perfect char-
acters on the stage than Mr. McAuley. The support
is far above the average, is even throughout, and
in several instances is excellent, especially little
"Cup," Miss Ella Baker, whose splendid acting and
remarkable histrionic genius won attention and
sympathy. To-night Mr. McAuley will appear as
"The Journeyman," and form representations of
it, it is well worth being seen.

Two Lawyers' Cases.
Peter Knox was taken in last night upon the
charge of larceny. It is alleged that Peter has been
guilty of stealing a watch and chain from one gen-
tlemen and a lot of shirts from another. Peter de-
clines to tell what he knows about the charge.
Flora Jackson was given a call upon a warrant
charging her with larceny. Flora was detected ab-
stracting goods from the East Tennessee, Virginia
and Georgia shops.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hugh Campbell, of New York, is registered
at the Kimball.

Mr. J. S. Tappan and son, of Chicago, are stop-
ping at the Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Kosuth Marx, of New York, are
spending a few days at the Kimball.

Mr. Barney McAuley, "Uncle Dan'l," and his
company are registered at the Kimball.

Among the many arrivals at the Kimball yester-
day are pleased to welcome Mr. F. F. Fousard, Jr.,
of Raleigh, N. C.

George L. Chase and wife, and Judge William J.
Helling and wife, are in the city. Mr. Chase is
resident of the Harvard Place, Cambridge, and
is a general practitioner.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

Or For Sale on Easy Monthly Payments, by
PHILLIPS & CREW,
Piano and Organ Depot, Atlanta.

THE OLD BOOK STORE
8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

The Only Old Book Store in Atlanta!
The Largest in the South!
The Cheapest in the World!

OLD BOOKS, SEASIDES, MAGAZINES, ENTIRE
LIBRARIES or SINGLE VOLUMES BOUGHT
AND SOLD.

SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY
CATALOGUES FREE.
CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT
W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.
The Board of Education decide to build a new
schoolhouse and enlarge others.

Atlanta's board of education convened in called
session yesterday morning at Superintendent
Slaton's office, on Mitchell street. There was pres-
ent a full board, and the acting president an-
nounced the report of the committee recently ap-
pointed to suggest the best plan of investing the
appropriation made by the city council for a new
school building. Member Kimball the chairman
of the committee, submitted the report. It ad-
vocated the building of a new schoolhouse and the en-
larging of two of the present buildings. The re-
port suggested the adding two new rooms to the
Walker street building, and four new rooms to the
Crew street building, beside the erection of a new
eight room house. The new building is to be lo-
cated in the fourth ward and will be as nearly equal-
ly distant from the Ivy street building as from the
Fair street building. The two rooms to be added to
the Walker street building are to be completed
at once but only two of the four to be added to the
Crew street building are to be finished
this year. The new building will
not be entirely finished this year. Only four of
the eight rooms are to receive an immediate com-
pletion and the other four are to await the ap-
propriation by the city council next year. The
committee has also completed a plan for a lot
not far from the Walker street building. It
will be convenient however to the residents of the
Boulevard and the northern portion of the city.
The report met with the approval of the board
and the work of adding to Atlanta's
educational facilities will be begun
as soon as possible. By the action of the board At-
lanta has virtually been given two new school
buildings of eight rooms each, although only one-
half of this capacity will be completed this year.
Superintendent Slaton is highly elated at the
action of the board, and yesterday was sanguine
concerning Atlanta's schools. He thinks the schools
will run the entire year, and when they are opened
again next fall that there will be room for all ap-
plicants.

They Say They Will Sell.
Night before last the Grocers' Protective associa-
tion held a meeting to further consider the proposed
public auction of old accounts. After a discussion
it was unanimously decided to have the auc-
tion as contemplated. There is considerable
feeling against the grocers proposed scheme to raise
money out of customers.

Malaid.
Two drawings of Chattahoochee railroad yard signed
D. Tracy, engineer. The tender please leave them
at Kimball house.

Large lot coal vases damaged
by fire. A. P. Stewart & Co.,
Sign Big Dog, Whitehall street.

D. H. S.
DOUGHERTY'S
SPOT CASH
DRY GOODS
SHOE HOUSE
BOOMING

And, as usual, shows the finest lines
of all kinds of goods to be
found in the market.

HIS SPOT CASH TERMS!
Guarantees the lowest possible
prices, and his penny system
gives to every customer
the last cent due him.

FINE GOODS!
In every department are specialties,
and no other house in At-
lanta or the State can
equal him. He

CHALLENGES COMPARISON!
Of goods and prices, and
DEFIES COMPETITION!

HE
BUYS FOR CASH
From headquarters, thus making
all possible discounts, and
saving the profit of
middlemen.

"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD"

HE
SELLS FOR CASH
Exclusively, avoiding all losses
by bad debts and otherwise,
and the expense of collect-
ing, etc., and gives his
customers the ben-
efit of the very

LOWEST PRICES
Try the "SPOT CASH DRY
GOODS AND SHOE HOUSE,"
if you have not already done so,
and if you don't find this true to
the letter, don't buy.

99 & PEACHTREE ST.

PIANOS, ONE HUNDRED ROLLS FINE CARPETS

JUST OPENED THIS MORNING.
THEY ARE BEAUTIES. CALL AND SEE THEM.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL AND 1 TO 15 HUNTER STREET.

**JOHN KEELY'S
SHOES**
JUST OPENED!

Ladies' Kid Bernhardt Button
Boots, box toe, new and stylish,
all sizes. Also

Misses' fine Bernhardt's, all
sizes.

Children's fine Bernhardt's,
all sizes.

Bernhardt Shoes, fine grade,
all sizes from the smallest to the
largest made. Also,

A choice line of fine Opera
Slippers, all widths and sizes, at

JOHN KEELY'S
"The Leader of Low Prices."

CLOTHING
I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF
OVERCOATS.

And SUITS AT COST FOR CASH.
If you want a Suit or an Overcoat call on me, as I
mean business.

A. B. ANDREWS
No. 16 Whitehall Street.

Central and Southwestern Railroads

SAVANNAH, GA., February 3, 1883.
On and after SUNDAY, February 4, 1883, pas-
senger trains on the Central and Southwestern
railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

| No. 1. | From Savannah. | No. 51. | Read Down. |
|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 9:20 a.m. | Savannah | Lv 8:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:15 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 6:10 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 2:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:34 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:00 a.m. | Columbus | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:16 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:05 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |

READ UP.

| No. 16. | From Atlanta. | No. 18. | Read Up. |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 9:00 a.m. | Atlanta | Lv 11:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 8:50 p.m. | Savannah | Ar 7:00 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
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|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 9:20 a.m. | Savannah | Lv 8:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:15 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 6:10 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 2:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:34 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:00 a.m. | Columbus | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:16 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:05 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |

READ UP.

| No. 16. | From Atlanta. | No. 18. | Read Up. |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 9:00 a.m. | Atlanta | Lv 11:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 8:50 p.m. | Savannah | Ar 7:00 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:00 a.m. | Columbus | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:16 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:05 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |

SAVANNAH, GA., February 3, 1883.
On and after SUNDAY, February 4, 1883, pas-
senger trains on the Central and Southwestern
railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

| No. 1. | From Savannah. | No. 51. | Read Down. |
|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 9:20 a.m. | Savannah | Lv 8:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:15 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 6:10 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 2:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:34 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:00 a.m. | Columbus | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:16 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:05 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |

READ UP.

| No. 16. | From Atlanta. | No. 18. | Read Up. |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 9:00 a.m. | Atlanta | Lv 11:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 8:50 p.m. | Savannah | Ar 7:00 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 11:20 p.m. | Atlanta | Ar 8:45 a.m. | Atlanta |
| 6:00 a.m. | Columbus | Ar 4:21 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:16 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 4:05 p.m. | Atlanta |
| 4:20 a.m. | Atlanta | Ar 12:00 p.m. | Atlanta |

SAVANNAH, GA., February 3, 1